

# BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG, AND REBEL VENTILATOR.

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The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



Banner of promise, by freemen unfurled!  
Reason of hope to a waiting world!  
Shining above is the starry throng,  
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong—  
Clouds that shall roll from their beams of light,  
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

Knoxville, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864.

## Southern Methodist Disloyalty.

That there has existed in eleven Southern States a wicked and armed rebellion against the lawfully constituted authorities of the United States for more than two years past; and that the great body of the Methodist preachers and membership have aided largely in carrying on this work of rebellion, no one will doubt who is at all posted. The twenty-third article of religion in the Southern Methodist Discipline recognizes the authority of the United States as binding upon all the citizens of the United States; the teachings of which are from the Bible, which enjoins submission to the powers that be. The Bishops and clergy of the Southern church took an oath to observe the obligations of these doctrines, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, and the large share that they have taken in promoting this rebellion justifies an impeachment of their loyalty to the Government of our country, and the charging of them with a want of honor and integrity as ministers of the Gospel. We beg leave to remind these clerical rebels who have been dabbling in the Southern Church with "untempered mortar," of a quotation from the words of the immortal Pollock:

He was a wolf in the clothing of a lamb.  
That stoled into the fold of God, and on  
The blood of souls which he did soil to death;  
Priest of God, but knew that day he was  
The Devil's pitch mounted by the hands of  
Sin and Death, and set peculiarly apart to ill.

The twenty-third article of the Discipline, requiring supreme obedience to the government, was placed there by the venerable Bishop ASHURBY, and the fathers of the Church associated with him in the work of founding American Methodism. And the Methodist Conference was the first religious body in America to congratulate General WASHINGTON on his election as President. The venerable Bishop led the way in this Scriptural work of recognizing the powers that be. The Southern Methodists who have gone into this most abominable rebellion, and especially the clergy, are false to the principles of their church, to the teachings of the Holy Scriptures, to their country, themselves, posterity, and their God.—And a truly loyal man, desiring to flee from the wrath to come, and be saved from his sins, cannot consent to have any fellowship with them. We should feel more honored to be associated with a gentlemanly pack of PROFESSIONAL GAMBLERS, than with a Conference of Methodist rebel preachers. And certainly it would be as edifying to listen to the harangues of a NOTED LIAAR, as to sit in church and listen to one of these rascals attempt to preach!

## The Government of Jeff. Davis.

When the rebellion was inaugurated, it was said by Southern leaders and journals that a more liberal and humane Government could be established in lieu of the despotic of the United States Government. What did the South get in exchange? They declared martial law in the eleven seceded States; imprisoned good citizens in loathsome dungeons for their Union sentiments; enacted the giving of good and orderly citizens notices to leave the Confederacy in thirty-six hours, forcing them to leave their property behind; ordered the taking of the lives of peaceful and respected citizens of the States; enacted an odious conscription law, forcing every able-bodied man to fight in a war thousands of them despised; imposed taxes that bankrupted the whole South; suppressed the publication of every "non paper, and put a stop to free speech; closed the doors of churches, and deprived citizens of the right to serve God according to the dictates of their conscience, and their understanding of the teachings of the Bible; introduced and tolerated a system of highway robbery, practices of drunkenness and profane swearing, which have had no effect to demoralize the whole country; estroy its schools, and dispense with its courts of justice! Let the finger of scorn never be pointed at the leading men of the South, who have done all this and more, for once great and prosperous country; and let the people everywhere despise and condemn such acts, such men, and the hell-born motives that influenced their act! Let their names be held in infamous remembrance, and let generations yet to be born, be taught to abase them, and to speak of them only as the enemies of good government, of God, and of man!

## Brutal character of the Rebellion.

A MR. KIRKPATRICK, who had been a large Railroad contractor in Texas, arrived in the East in the latter part of the year 1862, and made a publication, from which we take the following facts, fully illustrative of the bloody character and brutal ferocity of the rebellion:

"Upon the mere affirmation of a single individual, a cultivated and interesting young man from the State of Delaware, was taken out one morning, tied to the stump of an old tree, and burnt to death, for being suspected of selling 'Helper Books.' He declared his innocence of the charge with his last breath, and died therefrom the proof. A father and two sons were hung on the same tree, just above the town of Sabine, on the charge that they were supposed to be Abolitionists. The third boy, about fifteen years of age, was offered his life if he would confess. He said he had nothing to confess; that his family were peaceable citizens, and unoffended no body, and that if they wanted him to disprove the memory of his father and brothers, whose yet palpable bodies were hanging before him, they might fire a shot and hang him too. They took him at his word, and in a few moments his leviathan form was suspended by that of his parent. Although that deplorable ignorance there, yet this mob does not consist altogether of such. *Doctors, lawyers, and men of high, preachers of the Gospel, fathers, mothers, and sons,* &c.

"One with the mere affirmation of a statesman would ever attempt to *steal* from her safe moorings in the midst of a sisterhood of States, to place her as a frontier, subject, in all future times, to the ravages and horrors of desolating wars. In the centre of a glorious constellation, all the combined forces of the world could scarcely have touched or reached her. As the fragment of a dismembered nation, she, naturally the dark and bloody land, the pathway of contending armies, would be devastated and ruined; so that this question of Union, however great and paramount to other States, is a question of life and death to her. The pretext for this war was danger to slave property, not that it was in immediate danger, but it might be so; giving a strange spectacle to the world of a mighty people attempting suicide, not for the present evils, but for what might be in the womb of time.

Kentucky, governed by loyalty, pleaded in vain for peace, and counseled resistance only when wrongs were attempted, and then, in fighting for one right, not to give up the flag of Washington and the Union of our fathers, but to fight for all rights—Madison would not listen to her sage advice. They rushed to war with the parallel bands, attempting to tear down the work of our fathers. What has been the consequence? The institution they rushed to an unholy war to protect from future consequences is on the verge of destruction. The only slave property that is at all safe is the property belonging to the loyal State of Kentucky. If she had not been loyal her slave property, with all other kind, would be a thing of the past. Now, because by the mad attempt of the South, the institution of slavery has been placed in danger, and which we predicted would be the consequence of the insane attempt to break up our nationality, the partisans of the infatuated attempt to break up the Government of our fathers, roll up their

"From a Speech of Reverdy Johnson.

The following passage from a speech of Reverdy Johnson, made in his place in the Senate the other day, is something worthy of note, being from a man of high legal attainments, and all his life a citizen of a Slave State, Maryland:

"It might be admitted, he thought, that in the eye of the Constitution slaves are property in these States where they are held, but they are persons also. Representation in Congress is based on the fact that they are persons. Though slaves, they are men. They owe allegiance by birth, and though the Supreme Court has decided that under the clause defining jurisdiction of that Court, they are not citizens, in relation to other clauses of the Constitution, it may be different. They have the protection of the Government to certain extent at least, and why should they not contribute to its defense? As property, they may be taken for the public use on compensation to their owners being made. As to the compensation, some complaints had been made, and justly perhaps, as the Senator thought in regard to the manner in which the law had been executed by some of the agents of the Government. This, however, should not induce the Senator to lift his voice in the Senate or his arm out of it to weaken or embarrass the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion. When the authority of the Government is restored to its full extent, then inquiry might and would be made in all such matters. As to the slave himself, compensation divested the owner of all his rights, and conveyed them to the public. He (Johnson) had never doubted that the employment of the slaves in the military service of the country *ipso facto* emancipated him. It would be disgraceful if, after the employment of colored men to defend its existence, this Government should permit them to return to slavery. He thanked God they never could be re-enslaved. It gave him pleasure to remember that when he formerly had the honor of occupying a seat on this floor, in 1847, he declared in a debate upon the subject of slavery, that it was wrong as a system morally and politically, and especially economically was indefensible. The people of this country were rapidly becoming wiser on the subject."

## Slavery the Cause of the War.

Sound views of the cause of the war and of the vast resources of the Nation are beginning to prevail in England. Mr. Cobden was enthusiastically applauded by a British audience during the delivery of a long speech, which throughout was a masterly vindication of the Union cause. The speech contained many points like the following:

"Is it not astonishing, in the face of facts like these, that any one could have the temerity, with any regard to decency or any sense of self-respect, to get up in the House of Commons and say that the secession of the Southern States has been on a question of free trade and protection? This is a war to extend and perpetuate human slavery. It is a war not to defend slavery as it was left by their ancestors—a thing to be retained, and to be apologized for. It is a war to establish a slave empire, where slavery shall be made the corner-stone of the social system, where it shall be defended and justified on scriptural and ethnological grounds. I say God pardon the men

BRAXTON BRAGG.

"The 'Irish Bull' is not peculiar and patent to the corduroys. A writer in the Dublin University Magazine, speaking of the poor Irish, says: 'Many thousands of them were often destitute of the only food they possessed.'

"A new cathedral is about to be erected in Havana, built wholly of iron, the estimated cost of which is \$1,000,000.

[COMMUNICATED.]

## Is it Right?

DR. BROWNLOW: Is it right that the Government should uphold and protect her lawless citizens, and disown those that teach merely on moral instincts which teach us to repudiate the very idea that anything so infernal should succeed? No. It is because in this world the virtues and the forces go together, and the vices and weaknesses are inseparable.

## Plain Talk to Kentuckians.

HON. R. T. JACOB, the Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, on taking his seat as presiding officer of the State Senate, thus addressed his fellow-citizens:

"No one with the first instincts of a statesman would ever attempt to *steal* from her safe moorings in the midst of a sisterhood of States, to place her as a frontier, subject, in all future times, to the ravages and horrors of desolating wars. In the centre of a glorious constellation, all the combined forces of the world could scarcely have touched or reached her. As the fragment of a dismembered nation, she, naturally the dark and bloody land, the pathway of contending armies, would be devastated and ruined; so that this question of Union, however great and paramount to other States, is a question of life and death to her. The pretext for this war was danger to slave property, not that it was in immediate danger, but it might be so; giving a strange spectacle to the world of a mighty people attempting suicide, not for the present evils, but for what might be in the womb of time.

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## General Bragg's Farewell Address to his Army.

DALTON, GA., Dec. 2, 1863.—The following order has been issued from headquarters:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 214.—Upon renewing application to the President, his consent has been obtained for the relinquishment of the command of this army. It is accordingly transferred to Lieutenant General HARDEE. The announcement of this separation is made with unfeigned regret. An association of more than two years, which binds together a commander and his trusted troops, cannot be severed without deep emotion. For a common cause, dangers shared on many hard-fought fields have cemented bonds which time can never impair.

"It is right that men who have filled high places and profit, from the incipient stages of this rebellion, stepping forward offering their services, and advancing by their acts a higher position and influence than those who bravely stood the storm unshaken. Common sense and prudence tells it is right.

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"Another class who have controlled and managed Railroads in East Tennessee, to sustain the rebellion, and by their untiring devotion, laboring night and day with their favorite employees, to keep the road in running order for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, contributing a more potent power in urging forward the rebellion than if they commanded a field battery in a deadly strife against the Union army. Yes, I repeat, it is right that they should force themselves upon the United States authorities as having been in sympathy with the Union, and claim the confidence of Union men, that they should be placed upon an equal platform. I for once enter my protest against such complicitation, let others do as they may. More anon.

## Great Salt Lake.

Among the great natural curiosities of North America, the great saline body of water in Utah territory, known as Great Salt Lake, stands in the first order. The lake itself is not individually so great a curiosity as when viewed in connection with surrounding corroborative indications, which give us a combination of natural wonders truly astounding. The water makes show that the lake is now a mere remnant of what was one of the mighty water collections of the earth—perhaps of a body of water that spread itself throughout the whole Utah basin. Provo lake, a body of water distant perhaps seventy-five miles from the great lake, is surrounded by indications of a like character, that directly point to an early period when its individuality was lost within the limits of a mighty lake that *then* covered both basin and crevices.

The United States Notes.

The country has reason to be proud of its Secretary of the Treasury. On the 11th of April, 1861, United States six per cent. twenty years stock was selling at eighty-three; the Government was in discredit, and under the delusive idea that the war would end in a short time, temporary palliations were being resorted to in order to prop up the financial condition of the Government.

The whole banking interest of the country was urging the adoption of the ordinary *bank stock* system, rather than the treasury note plan of the Secretary. But against the prejudices of the day the financial schemes of the Secretary were in the main finally adopted.

It was urged against the Secretary that he confounded the circulating medium, by whose agency capital changes hands, with capital itself, as he seemed to advocate paper issues in order to enable him to obtain funds. Actual experience has proved that the Secretary's idea, that paper money, when abundant, would be readily converted into long stock, was not a fallacy.

The Government, at the beginning of the war, could not borrow at *reasonable rates* to meet its expenses; but by the issue of United States notes it was enabled to meet the current demands upon it. A uniform currency was secured, to be distributed by the various channels of Government expenditure to the country at large, and the legal tender clause gave strength to its circulation.

Meanwhile the darkest days have passed, and the credit of the Government is once more restored. In what striking contrast does the taking of the Five-Twenty Loan, to-day, stand with the timid offer made to the Government on the first of January, 1860, of \$1,500,000 at twelve per cent., *on condition* that the money should be applied to the payment of the interest on the public debt.

Nowhere in history are there to be found similar results following such enormous issues of paper money and such calls by Government on the capital of a country. In the French Revolution four hundred millions of assignats, to be redeemed with the proceeds of the sale of confiscated lands, became utterly worthless in five years. Russia and Austria furnish striking instances of depreciated paper currency and bankrupt credit. England and our own country in the Revolution have been no exception to the rule of depreciation and loss of credit.

After the issue of the United States notes and fractional currency the premium on gold, thirty-two and a half per cent. in December, 1862, has, after a year of war, risen comparatively little, while *trade and manufactures are in a very satisfactory condition*.

Though the system of deposits and that of certificates of indebtedness have been employed, and though loans have been emitted, and large revenue derived from taxation in various forms, yet it is not too much to say that the masterly manner in which the United States paper currency has been issued and employed first gave financial strength to the Government, and has proved the salvation of the credit of the country.

It is, however, deemed inexpedient by the Secretary to increase the amount of these notes, they having reached the limit prescribed by law, viz: four hundred millions. The reasons therefor are conclusive. The want of a circulating medium, caused by the withdrawal of specie as such, and that created by increased money demands and payments by the Government, has been supplied by a uniform currency, provided to take the place also, of the different corporation notes. The actual circulating medium of the country, before the war, was about three hundred millions, one third specie, the balance bank notes. It is, therefore, evident that it would be unwise to exceed the amount of United States notes already issued, except to replace those already destroyed or lost.

There is now fully sufficient of this currency to perform well its functions; to seek to raise further money for the Government would, indeed, prove illusory, for diminished value could hardly fail to neutralize increased amount."

The United States notes, however, do not promise to pass away after an ephemeral existence, like the assignats and mandats of the French or our own Continental money, or the notes of the old United States Bank.

In their extensive use, their convenience and uniformity, and above all in the creation of a system of National Banks, we have an assurance that a uniform currency, based on Government credit, is to be one of the enduring legacies of our present struggle and a monument to the ability of Secretary CHASE.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

## Popularity of the Greenbacks.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Daily Times narrates, as though it were a matter of curiosity, the following fact:

An eminent politician, just returned from the recent Pennsylvania canvass, states that in all the rural districts of that State the greenbacks are immensely popular. They are hoarded by the farmers, mechanics and laborers. He was assured by collectors of the internal revenue tax that it was the common practice of this yeomanry to pay their assessments in the local bank note currency, and to hang on to the United States promises to pay. To such an extent is this preference the habit of the people, that the collectors, embarrassed with the quantity of local paper they receive, are compelled to lose from one-eighth to one-quarter of one per cent, to get Government notes with which to make their payments into the Treasury.